Back again to their last year's nest.
I'm of to the fields to speed the plow.
The birds are singing on every bough The skies are dreaming of summer blue;

Trees are dreaming of rusting leaves; ad I have a dream—ted make it true!— of standing corn, and of golden sheaves, Of meadows green, and of new mide hay, And reapers singing at dawn of day. "Call all the boys; we must go a field,
To speed the plow and east the seed;
God bless the seed, and make it to yield
Plenty, both man and beast to feed!
God bless the seed, and speed the plow,
For birds are singing on every bough."

Then out with his boys the farmer went, to the fields the soft spring m ing the seed with a good conte inging, while sowing the good seed-corn,
"God bless the harrow, and bless the plow,
The corn, the wheat, and the barley mow!"

APPRECIATION.

Just what I have expected for about even years," said Pauline Worthington, ooking up from an open letter in her hand with a frowning brow,
"Is not your letter from Herbert,
Lina?" questioned Mrs. Worthington, a silvery-haired old lady with a gentle ex-

"Yes, mother. Essie is very ill with low nervous fever, and they want me to come and stay until she is better. The carriage will be sent at three o'clock. Mother," and Miss Pauline's eyes snapped, "I think it is about time Bert's tyranny over that little martyr was end-

"Lina! he is your brother."
"I can see his faults if he is." "I never heard Essie complain." "She never would. But look at her Nine years ago, when she was married, she was a lively sunbeam, so bright and pretty. Now, pale, quiet and reserved, her voice is seldom heard, her smile seldom seen. A wintry shadow of her former summer brightness! Now she is broken down. You have never seen her at home, but surely when she is here

you see the change.' "Yes, dear, she has changed; but Herbert twisted himself un family cares, and—" "Has Louie changed so? She has

been twelve years married."

Mrs. Worthington was silent. Louie a crippled prisoner for fifteen years. She took all the household care, and had things in order for you." five children, and yet Louis had gained in beauty, and certainly in cheerful happiness, since her marriage, even if the of utter horror and dismay. gayety of girlhood was gone.

Henry and Louie share it, while Herbert model housekeeping.

"Not at all. A man who has made shifts it all upon Essie. He is an habitual fault-finder."

have good cause to find fault." saw a faultless house or housekeeper: but-Essie and her house are the nearest

approach to perfection I ever did see."
"You never spoke so before, Lina!" "Because Louie and I thought it best not to worry you with a trouble beyond your help. But firmly believing, as I "I do not see why you should be give him a lesson, that is if you can spare me to go." "You must go, dear. I shall get along

So when Herbert Worthington sent his carriage, Lina was quite ready for i-mile drive to her brother's house. It was a house wherein an evil sively upon every word-"during the years?" spirit of repining for fault-finding should nine years of your married life, though not have found an abode. Spacious, visiting here frequently, I never heard handsomely furnished, with well-trained you speak one word of encouragement servants, and all the comforts wealth or praise to Essie, I never saw one look could furnish, it seemed a perfect para-disc on earth to visitors. But a very demon lurked there to poison all, and your face. Continual fault-finding,

months old, and its wants filled all the and constant striving for the approbaspace moments. Herbert snarled and tion never given. And you tell me fretted over domestic shortcomings, but now she has never failed in her duty to Lina peremptorily forbade all mention you. of these in the sick-room, having the where," of Herbert, the older children and the found silence that followed,

The first dinner saw the beginning of sistance in Essie's gentleness, had gained the lesson Lina meant to teach, by practing force, till all its monstrosity stood tically illustrating some of Herbert's plainly revealed in the experience of the absordities. Herbert entered the din- past mo ing-room, his handsome face disfigured

by a frown. "Soup," said Herbert, lifting the tureen cover; "perfect dish-water!"
"Susan," said Lina, sharply, before
Herbert could lift the ladle, "take that tureen to the kitchen and tell Jane the soup is not fit to eat."

Susan promptly obeyed. Herbert looked rather ruefully at the vanishing dish. He was especially fond of soup, and the savory tumes of the delicious dish were tantalizing. Essie would have had some gentle excuse—never whipped off his dinner in that way. All dinnertime Lina kept up a ding-dong at Susan about that abominable soup, till Her-bert wished he had said nothing about But his imagination had detected a burnt flavor in the pudding, and before he could remonstrate that dish had fol-

"I'll get this house in some sort of order before I leave it," said Lina, em-

"Herbert, you surprise me. Only yesterday I heard you say you did wish there was ever any thing fit to eat on the

"One don't expect every word to be taken literally," said Herbert, rather sulkily. But an hour later, finding a

streak of dust in the sitting-room, he de- later, told her mother on her return: clared, emphatically, " it was not fit for

Coming into it the next morning he found the curtains torn down, the carpets taken up, the floor littered with pails, soap and brushes, and Lina in a dismal dress, her hair tied up in a towel, directing two women scrubbing vigor-

"Cleaning this room." Why, Essie had the whole house | Another measures 22 1-2, 15 1-2, and legued till it shone, in the fall, and 18 1-2. This last-named tree has a spread didn't make half the muss," he added, of 100 feet. The Williams elm measures

goods bill was presented at the store, and Lina explained it in this wise:

"You said, Herbert, that Louis hadn't a decent stich, and you wished some-body would see to her, so I bought her a complete outfit. I could not see any fault myself, but of course I got more expensive articles, as you did not like those already provided. I am glad you called my attention to the poor, neglected child.

"Poor, neglected child!" echoed as tonished Herbert. "Why, Lina, Essie fairly slaves herself out over those children. I am sure I never saw any better fressed or neater.

Lina merely shrugged her shoulders A month passed. Essie gained strength in the genial atmosphere surround ouic and her mother, while Lina ruled Herbert's home with a rod of iron. Herbert began to experience a sick longlog for Essie's gentle presence. Lina took him so very literally in all he said, and yet he could not rebuke her for what

A chair with a tiny spot of dirt being declared absolutely filthy, was uphol-stered and varnished at a cost of eight dollars. A dozen new shirts, Essie's last labor of love, being said to "set like meal-bags," were bestowed upon a gardener, and a new set sent from a furnishing store. Harry's blocks were burned at the kitchen fire when Herbert, stepping upon one, said he "would not have such rubbish in the house." Every window was opened after a pettish declaration that the "room was as hot as an oven," and an hour later the stove was fired up to smothering heat, because he declared it "cold enough to

freeze a polar bear." In short, with apparently an energetic attempt to correct all shortcomings and put the housekeeping upon a perfect basis, Lina, in one month, nearly doubled her brother's expenses, and drove him to the verge of distraction, keeping actual account of every thing. But Essie, well and strong again, was coming home. On the day of her ex-pected arrival, Lina, with a solemn face, invited her brother into the silting-room

for a few minutes' private conversa-"Herbert," she said, very gravely, "I have a proposition to make to you. You are my only brother, and I need not tell you I love you very dearly. It has really grieved me to the heart to see how much there is to find fault, with in your beautiful home." Herbert twisted himself uneasily in

"You know that mother is very dependent upon me, Louie having the house and children to care for, but I was her oldest child, and presided over think she would sacrifice her own comthe home in which her mother had been fort for yours. So, if you wish, Herbert,

Here Lina was obliged to pause and strangle a laugh at Herbert's expression

yety of girlhood was gone.
"Henry appreciates Louie," said the instincts of a gentleman battling with the strong desire to tell Lina she tween her happiness and Essie's dejection. If there is any domestic trouble, asylum by six months more of her an unfortunate marriage certainly needs

"Perhaps, dear, Essie is not as good the aid and sympathy his family can a housekeeper as Louie. Herbert may give him." The last straw was laid upon "Once in ten times he may. I never camel's back. Herbert spoke hotly: have not made an unfortunate marriage. If ever a man was blessed in a wife, I

am that man." "You amaze me, Herbert!" Lina "I do not see why you should be surhome angel-God bless her!" " Herbert, is that true?"

" Certainly it is true." "I can not believe it," "Can not believe it! Why?"

"Because"-and Lina dwelt impresthis demon Lina had come to exorcise, | constant blame, have changed her from For the first fortnight Essie took all a happy, winsome girl to a pale, care-her time and care, the gentle spirit hov-ering very near the portal of the eter-but the unbroken despair of a heart There was a babe, too, six crushed under a load of daily censure

There is a grave error somedoctor's authority for saying that the The sadly earnest tone, the face of patient's very life depended upon quiet. The sadly earnest tone, the face of But when convalescence commenced, home to Herbert Worthington's heart. Lina sent Essie and the baby to visit He spoke no word of self-defense as old Mrs. Worthington, and took control |Lina slowly left the room. In the prohousehold, fully determined to show reviewed the past, and he knew that his her brother how far he had carried his sister had only spoken the truth. The about habit of fault-finding, meeting no re-

> In the days when Essie lay dangerously ill, there had been no self-reproach like this in her husband's sorrow. He had given his wife a fair home, an ample income, frequent social pleasure, many costly gifts, and loved her faithfully while poisoning her whole life.
> "God-help me," he whispered, "to
> conquer this fault. Essie shall hear no

more fault-finding, and if I see her drooping, I will send her to mother and have Lina back again."

Never had wife and mother warmer welcome than greeted Essie. The children were unchecked in their loudest demonstrations of delight. But Lina had to rush into the hall to hide her merry eyes when Herbert, kissing Essie,

sharply. "Do you suppose you are a days glided by, and Essie found apprebetter housekeeper than Essie? Why, I have not a friend who does not envy me the exquisite order of my house and the exquisite order of my house and the comfort, a word of present the comfort that one step had been taken in the right direction. As the comfort house the comfort that one step had been taken in the right direction. As the comfort house the comfort that one step had been taken in the right direction. As the comfort house the c home comfort, a word of praise for given in the Price Ourrent's annual re-every little triumph of cookery or needlework, her pale face grew bright with islana, recently published: untold happiness. Gradually the careworn expression was obliterated by one of content, and Herbert found his own heart lightened by the cheerful voice, the suuny smile, the bright eyes of the Essie he had wooed years before. And Lina, making a visit six months

"Herbert has learned his lesson by heart, mother. He appreciates Essie now at her value, and he lets her know

Big Elms in New England.

In Deerfield, Mass., the Williams elm measures in circumference, at one foot asly.

"Good gracious, what are you do19 feet; at seven feet, 20 1-4 feet. elevations, 27, 18 1-2, and 19 feet.

in its spread at least 150 feet.

Big Trout in the Rocky Mountains.

In the month of July, 1868, I cap-River, in the Taos Mountains, New Mexico, in one morning's fishing, using a sixteen-ounce trout rod, made in St.
Louis, fourteen speckled trout, the
smallest of which weighed three pounds
and two ounces, and the largest four
pounds and fourteen ounces. I took
these trout within half a mile, and the
most of them from under an old beaver

dam, using both fly and grasshopper. In June, 1869, I took from the Rio Colorado Chicita, in the same mountains, a large number of trout from one to four pounds, where I do not believe any white man ever fished before. I was on a gold-hunting expedition in the Cimarron Valley, and had crossed the mountains for a hunt and fish with two companions. I had been fishing for

ome two hours with but little success, when I reached a spot on the stream that promised to be a perfect El Doralo, for my first cast gave me a fine fish, at least three pounds. For about one hundred yards the stream had narrowed and deepened, and was well covered by and deepened, and was well covered by all grass; my second cast gave me a chance of fastening to something that upset me mentally and physically, for I lost him in about two minutes, as I did my fly and snell. "He's a whopper," said I to myself, "and I'll get him before I go home." So I marked the pot, and, making a detour, I fished the tream for a mile, and took a turn until

On returning I commenced trying to

find my lost hook; of course, not the ish that took it. Fly after fly, grass-apper after grasshopper, moth, worm, every thing I could thing of did I bait with, but nothing but small fish. At ast a happy thought struck me. I sat town and opened one of my largest fish; in his stomach I found pieces of a kind of root that I did not recognize as ever naving seen before; they were about one-half inch in length, white, soft, and, on tasting, I found them sweet and aro-I concluded to try one of these vieces as a bait. I did so, and it was a uccess, for I struck a fish that took all y nerve and experience to take care For nearly one hour I did all I could conquer him, and at last succeeded. And when I had landed him, by wading n, a shallow place that I had coaxed him into, and laid him on the grass, I hought that it was a very whale in size. I took him to camp and weighed him. Now for the big part of it; he actually weighed nine pounds and fourteen ounces, and it was a trout—the biggest

Mexico. The natives and people who saw the fish pronounced it a true peckled trout. The stream is at least 1,500 miles from sea water, 8,000 feet above the sea level, and 250 miles from any large stream, and is not more that fifteen fee wide, and varies from one to five feet deep .- G. F. Simpson, in Chicago Field.

fish that had ever been seen in New

A Mathematical Problem.

"A PRUDENT man," says Solomon foreseeth the evil and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are pun-ished." The proverb was illustrated to us by an incident in the life of the first Governor of California, Peter H. Bur-When a young man he kept a "You are entirely mistaken, Lina! I country store in Tennessee. Among other "supplies" he purchased three barrels of old Monongahela whisky. It took him about three months to retail it out, during which time he was in the habit of taking a drink in the morning, and occasionally during the day. When have occurred where dairymen, on a your help. But firmly believing, as I do not see way you anount be sur- the three barrels were empty, the young ing his wife into the grave, I intend to home angel—God bless her!" a mathematical problem.

"If in three months," he said to him-self, "I have acquired so much love for whisky, how much will I acquire in three The probable result alarmed him, and he determined that he would from that day become a total abstainer. "As I

do every thing with all my might," he wrote, after a lapse of fifty years, "I became satisfied that if I indulged at all, would be very apt to do some very tall drinking. Had I not been a married man, and happy as such, I might have fallen into this fatal habit."

If a hundred young men at the age of twenty-one abstain from drinking, there will not be a drunkard among them. If, on the contrary, a hundred are, at that age, moderate drinkers, ten of them will

become sots. "As no man," concludes the Governor, "can tell in advance whether he will fall or not, he incurs a risk of ten per cent, in drinking at all."

A prudent merchant would not em bark in an enterprise where the chances are ten per cent, against success. He knows the principle if not the words which led the Hebrew moralist to write: A wise man feareth and departeth from evil; but the fool rageth and is confident."- Youth's Companion.

A Louisiana Sugar King.

MR. JOHN BURNSIDE now owns and perates eight plantations located in the rishes of Ascension and St. James In these fine estates over an area in excess of six square miles the angar-cane now waves in the breeze. On one of them the Grand Duke Alexis was enterfained and shown the semblance of the princely agricultural system of other

In their fittings these places represent equally the new and the old methods of anufacture. On four of them the id: steam train and vacuum pan turn out "We must let mother have Lina now, the white and yellow clarified sugars dear. She has been very kind, and worked hard for my comfort; but there is no home fairy like my Essie."

The quick glad look in his wife's soft eyes told Herbert that one step had been taken in the right direction. As the days glided by, and Essie found appre-

production for the crop year 1879-89, as port of the sugar and rice crops of Lou-

 Name of Planta
 Acres Cane
 Lbs. Sugar

 fion.
 Ground.
 Produced.

 Ascension.
 273
 400,000

 Rivertos.
 409
 800,000

 Donaldson.
 250
 450 600

 Chark.
 800
 1,00,000
 Total......3,287 6,084,000

At the rates current during the present season Mr. Burnside must have realized from his crops the enormous sum of \$565,000 .- N. O. Picayune.

Singular Traits of a St. Bernard Dog.

The only genuine specimen of the St. Bernard dog to be found in this city be-longs to a lady on Hillhouse Avenue, devations, 27, 18 1-2, and 19 feet.

Another measures 22 1-2, 15 1-2, and for wandering from home. Two or three years ago he voluntarily attached himself to G. I. Cummings, and, excepting. in cold weather, is frequently to be seen lying on the sidewalk on Church Street "Well," said Lina, slowly, "I At Wesherssield, Conn., there is an thought this room a marvel of heatness clim tree which measures, at three feet myself, but when you remarked it was not fit for the pigs, I supposed you want
feet 5 inches. The girth of this tree though weeks may clapse, and then remodelit for the pigs, I supposed you wanted it cleaned."

"The room was well enough," was the cart reply "For mercy's sake don't turn any more of the house upside down."

At Breakfast a tiny tear in Louie's apron caught her father's eye, and by his own angry statement, "She never had a decent atich of clothes, and did wish sometody would see to her."

Two days later a formidable dry
feet 5 inches. The girth of this tree fuses to go unless sent by the master which he has chosen. He is remarkably thonest, and although very fond of crackers, will leave one untouched if it is placed on the floor and he is told that it cost money. If the fact that it is paid for and he may have it is subsequently added, the cracker disappears in an instant and he is on the watch for a repetition of the performance.—New Haven Palladium. THE DAIRY.

THE English consumed last year 137,-Denmark exports more butter than the United States, although she has but the United States, although she has but one-twentieth as many cows as we, and costs twice as much to produce butter there as here.

DR. HOWARD E. GATES analyzes the milk of each cow of the 150 kept at Echo Farm and when one is found falling below the proper standard she is at once eliminated from the herd.

True Grocer thinks that if the daley nterest continues to increase as it has been doing heretofore, in a few years hence no other country need make butter and cheese, as this country will be able to supply the requirements of the world at a low rate and of a better quality than they can make it them-

WATER from a swamp is not good for cows to drink. It seriously affects the milk, and of course the butter made from it. Nor should they be allowed to drink from pools in which they stand, or in which their droppings are deposited. A great deal of the success of a dairy depends on a supply of good, pure water. A CORRESPONDENT of the Countr

Gentleman declares that the use of porax for preserving butter is objeconable on account of its injurious effects upon the system. It has been used alone in packing butter at the rate of six to eight per cent. Before it is used for this purpose, some careful ex-periments should be made, but who will ofter himself as a victim to test the injurious effect upon the digestive and urinary organs of this salt?

DANIEL H. RICE of Barre, Mass. owned a native cow which gave the first ten days in June 371 lbs. of milk, which made 19 lbs. of butter-about 194 lbs. of milk for a pound of butter. The first ten days in September she gave 311 lbs. of milk, which made 16 lbs. of butter, the percentage of butter about the same as in June. The falling off in milk from June to September, was only 6 lbs. per day-something remarkable.

Avoid all five or ten minutes churns, that have an action on the cream. Such churns injure the grain of the butter, and will be sure to tell against the butter when it is placed upon the market. The best temperature at which to churn in cold weather is 62 deg., and 60 deg. in warm weather. Churn only until and never allow it to mass before drawing off the buttermilk. Draw off the butany small particles of butter escape, they can be returned to the churn. Let the butter drain well; then wash with for its daily bread. oure cold water. Mind that your water pure, and use it freely until the butter milk is expelled. Then the butter will be found in little particles, just ready to receive the salt, which should be Exchange.

Testing Dairy Cows.

DATRYMEN need often reminding of the things they should, but generally do not, do. We have often illustrated what occurs in so many herds-un-profitable dairying, for the want of individual tests of the cows in the herd It almost passes belief that an intelli-gent dairyman could keep cows year after year without knowing whether they made or lost him money. But such is the fact; and a number of instances careful test of each individual cow, the three barrels were empty, the young man found to his surprise that he had acquired a taste for whisky. The fact pay for their keep, one-third paid a small profit over cost of keep, and the prompted him to serious reflection. His other third paid a handsome profit over would soon convert their worthless other third paid a handsome profit over swamps and stony places into valuable that such a dairyman would make much more from his one-third good cows than from his whole herd—say a herd of fifeen cows, five paying a good profit, ive not even paying for their keep, and five paying a little more than their keep, but no profit; the bad cows just about balance the good ones, making the whole herd unprofitable? But the five through, and have been sold for \$27, 000. No particulars are given as to the good cows would require only one-third of the labor, and would pay at least louble the clear profit.

There is a less reasonable excuse for Applying the mathematics which saved him from drinking, the ex-Governor suggests a problem worth the concernor suggests and the concernor suggests a problem worth the concernor suggests and the concernor suggests and the concernor suggests a problem worth the concernor suggests and keeping an unprofitable cow than most old and that it may be improved, while the cow runs him deeper and deeper in debt, with no hope of amend-

You may easily test the yield of milk from each cow, in weight, by hanging a spring scale at a convenient place in the stable, where the milk of each cow can be weighed and recorded one day in each week. A few weeks will serve to show the character of each cow with regard to quantity, and this will repre-sent her value at the cheese factory, where the standard is weight. But if you keep a dairy for butter, nothing short of setting each cow's milk by itself for a short period and churning the cream will give the value of the cow for butter. The bulk or weight of cream does not test the butter it contains, as the cream is often so unequal ally separated to test it. By preparing a small book with the name or number of each cow entered, and having a pen cil attached to it, the weighing of each cow's milk will not occupy more than one minute, and certainly any dairyman can afford this minute once a week in consideration of learning the charac-

ter of the cow. When the dairyman has determined hat a cow is unprofitable, he should get rid of her at the earliest opportunity There will be different reasons for desiring to be rid of a cow. If butter is arm, and a gypsy hat on the head. the product desired, a cow that gives a liberal quantity of milk may be quite undesirable, because the milk is very poor in ergam; and in this case the cow should be sold to the pairon of a cheese factory, to whom she will be valuable; but if the cow gives too small a quantity, of too poor a quality to be profitable, one of the best ways to get rid of her is to fatten her, by feeding with grain for that purpose. Feed her very grain for that purpose. Feed her ver generously, and milk her to pay the cos of fattening. This is often a profitable way to test a cow's capacity for im-provement. If she is capable of improvement as a milker, such feeding will test it, and may occasionally show so marked an improvement as to war-rant her being kept for further trial: but if she does not improve materially in milk, she will take on flesh and soon be ready for the butcher, while bor milk will pay at least a large proportion of the cost of fatten-ing. In this way a poor cow may be disposed of as beef without any real loss. Dairymen sometimes give cows a bad character when that character is the result of insufficient feeding. In a broad sense, the dairyman is wholly responsible for the character of his cows. In the first place, it is his duly to give all the food required to manufacture a large yield of milk, and to us his best endeavors to develop and en large the milk yield of his cows. By doing this for the young cows, for two seasons, and noting the yield of each for one day in the week, he may de termine which ones are profitable and

losses in dairying .-- National Live Stoc

A Gigantic Speculation in Wheat Lands.

cash has been paid. None but the best wheat lands are being taken. These purchases have already amounted to forty thousand acres in Minnesota alone. Two weeks ago a man was sent quietly from Pittsburgh to superintend a large portion of this land. forty thousand acres, twenty thousand will be broken up and cultivated in wheat this year. Purchasing agents are still in the northwest, and the work of gobbling lands continues. This purhasing committee travel in a special car, and when they encounter a tract of land that suits them, it is at once absorbed. Much of this property is in the shape of land grants to railroads. It is the intention of the Standard Comanother year. The chances are that they will have this enormous quantity inside of six months, as the work of buy-ing is being carried on in the most princely manner. It is said to be the most gigantic land speculation that any country has ever known and yet so secretly has it been carried on that nobody outside of the giant oil monopoly knew of it until forty thousand acres had been gobbled up. These enormous purchases are being made from the profits of the Standard's oil business a large per centage of which comes in shape of rebates from railroads. None of the capital stock of the company is being tied up in this land grab. Discussing the big speculation, a prominent railroad man says: "In this railroad managers can see some of the results of permitting corporations like the Standard Oil Company to exact drawbacks and rebates on shipments." Aside from rebates on freights, a large portion of the Standard's profits comes from their manipulation of the oil markets. These are but two of the sources whence the monopoly can draw for the capital they are now investing in these Western lands. A corporation that can increase its assets to \$22,000,000 in ten years on a capital of \$100,000, control Legislatures and the three great trunk lines of the country, is probably not pressed for funds. The opinion obtains among those who are eognizant of this move o the Standard that the object is to get control of the wheat market as they now control the oil market. They will he butter has come in small particles, be large producers of wheat and if neclarge buyers as well. It is essary. thought their power over the railroads termilk into a clean vessel, so that, if as shown in the transportation of oil, any small particles of butter escape, will enable the Standard to say to the world just how much it shall pay them

Tree Culture on Waste Land.

Hitherto the abundance of natural timber in this country has made it easy good, and one ounce to the pound .- | to dispense with timber culture, and for the most part our land owners have taken little interest in such slow-grow-ing crops. This state of things, how-ever, is rapidly passing away. The de-mand for special woods for manufacturing purposes is steadily and rapidly in creasing, while the natural supply is diminishing and must ultimately be-come quite inadequate. Meantime there are millions of acres of land suitable for timber culture and for nothing else, except poor pasturage that our land owners are allowing to lie waste and idle for lack of a little forethought, and too frequently our would-be thrifty farmers will risk their surplus means in wild-cat properties.

A correspondent, writing from Wis-consin, tells of a piece of land that was planted with walnut twenty-three years ago, The land was flooded every spring and summer and was unfit for any ordinary cultivation. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches 000. No particulars are given as to the of attention it has had during the years of growth. There can be little doubt however, that the investment was small in comparison with the return, and the land would otherwise have remained entirely unproductive. To the contrary It is clear that our national resource might be enormously increased by a similar utilization by timber culture of lands which are now left unused and aproductive; and the planters would find their groves a surer investment for the security of their family possessions than any savings bank deposit .- Scien-

TOM DALE, Captain of the Canadian Cricket Club, who has been arrested for desertion from the British army on his arrival, with his team, in England, owes his trouble to too much matrimony. He left a wife in England when he came to America, but soon afterward married a woman of Natchez, Miss. The English wife followed him across the ocean and had him arrested for bigamy; but she consented, for pay, to his in quality that the butter must be actu-ally separated to test it. By preparing ing the Natchez wife over again. She assured him, also, that she had obtained a promise from Sir Garnet Wolseley that he could visit England without danger of punishment for desertion. This representation seems to have been

THE New York young lady's idea of the correct costume when taking a very long tramp is a tally-ho dress with a baby waist and full skirt, low-cut shoes, lisle-thread stockings, a saber sash about the waist, a kid satchel on the

THE genuine Frazer Axle Grease is said to be the best in the world, and we believe it.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, June 20, 1880, FLOUR-Extra Ohio..... \$ 4 60 @ \$ 6 00 WHEAT-Red Winter No. 2 1 194 5 1 2154

l	able, one of the best ways to get rid of	No. 1 White	1 1419 (B	1 3516	
ŀ	her is to fatten her, by feeding with	CORN-No. 2	50 @	61 3754	
l	grain for that purpose. Feed her very	OATS Mixed Western	to 05 (0	10 50	
ľ	generously, and milk her to pay the cost	PORK-Mess LARD-Prime Stesm	7 15 65	7 1764	
l		BUTTER-Western	12 46	2012	
l.	of fattening. This is often a profitable	BUTTER-Western		07%	
ı	way to test a cow's capacity for im-	EGGS-Western	11 @	0.19	
ŀ	provement. If she is capable of im-	WOOL-Pulled	225 66	35	
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1		CLEVELANI		40 OF	
l	rant her being kept for further trial;	FLOUR-X White XX Red, No. 1	P (9)	5 75	
ı	but if she does not improve materially	Spring X, Red	5 50 68		
۱	in milk, she will take on flesh and	WHEAT-No. I Red		1 11	
ı	soon be ready for the butcher,	No. 2 "	**** 0	1 09	
I	while bor milk will pay at least	OATS-No. 1	- 45 0	46	
l	a large proportion of the cost of fatten-	CHEESE-Choice Factory	08 @	10	
t	ing. In this way a poor cow may be	Ohio Dairy	08 63		
l	disposed of as beef without any real	BUTTER-Choice	14 @	83	
۱		EGG8	11143	12	
1	loss. Dairymen sometimes give cows a	POTATOES	2 15 6	2 80	
Ì	bad character when that character is	Clover	4 95 69		
ł	the result of insufficient feeding. In	Red Top	4	80	
ł	a broad sense, the dairyman is wholly	Hed Top CINCINNAT			
l	responsible for the character of his		Service SER	\$6 25	
1	cows. In the first place, it is his duly	WHEAT	90 0	30	
١	to give all the food required to manu-	DVD	@	8354	
١			90 (9	ATT THE TH	
ı	facture a large yield of milk, and to use	BUTTER-Choice	13 6	10	
ı	his best endeavors to develop and en-	HOGS-Common to light	3 25 0	2 West	
ł	large the milk yield of his cows. By	Packing BUFFALO.	200	12, 870, 1160	
1	doing this for the young cows, for two	BEEVES-Bost	\$4 70 .63	\$5.00	
ı	seasons, and noting the yield of each	Modium,	A 1954 9	4.00	
ı	for one day in the week, he may de-	HOGS Common to fair	4 55 6		
1	termine which ones are profitable and	SHEEP-Common	3 75 6	4 00	
ı	which ones unprofitable; and the un-	Choice, TOLEDO.	4-20 @	4 25	
1	prolitable ones he can turn into beef at	TOLEDO.	diam'r.	P4 00	
1		WHEAT-Western Amber.		T 00	
1	a good price, and need not keep a cow.	CORN-High Mixed		4014	
d	same does not your a promis	No. 3	6	4034	
1	When dairymen shall give close at-	OATS-No. 2		0 2814	
I	tention to everything that relates to the	BEEVES-Best PITTSBURG	2 0	MA 405	
ı	management and wettere of their dairy.	Modium	4 00 0	4 60	
ı	herds testing everything, both cows	HOG8-Yorkers	4 30 6	4 50	
N	and food-we shall hear much less about	Philadelphias	4 00 0	4 75	
Ø	losses in dairving - National Line Stock	SHEEP-Best	9	0 15	

[Cleveland (Onto) Plain Dealer.]

During the past few months says the Well has it been said that the delight exerienced under certain conditions of life annot be articulated, but can only be conveyed by the happy Americanism Yum! Yum! We do not know if Mr. Chas. Macmpel, Independence, O., said this; but he wrote: "About a year ago I was under a physician's treatment, and paid a doctor's bill of twenty dollars, without any benefit. One bottle of Hamburg Drope did me more good than all the 'doctoring.'"

-Two officers at Winnemucca, Neva-da, found five tramps in a loaded and sealed car from the East. They were nearly dead with hunger and thirst, but said they intended, if let alone, to go through to California or die in the at-

[San Francisco Daily German Democrat.]
An Ex-Governor's Opinion.

The above-named journal recently consloed the report of an interview between pany to purchase a million acres of the Ex-Governor Solomon and one of its report-choicest wheat lands of the west before ers. The Governor had suffered for a long time with severe rheumatic pains which noth ing would relieve. Friends advised the use of St. Jacob's Oil, and a half dozen applications banished the pains and lameness. "It gives me pleasure to recommend it whenever I

ONE point of difference between a timid child and a shipwreeked sailor is that one clings to its ma and the other to its spar.

False Ressening.

Suppose a machine should fail to perform its work, and the owner, instead of trying to asceriain the cause of failure and remedy it, should conclude to run right along, and argue that as the machine had heretofore come around all right it would soon be so again. If a general and permanent break-slown ensued could anybody be blamed but himself? Now, precisely this way do people act and argue when the "human machine" is out of order. When the liver is "torpid" and howels constipated every one knows that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets afford prompt and permanent relief. Yet some guess the "machine" will come around all right, and do nothing. Could any system of false reasoning be more pernicious? Suppose the blood be out of order and there be pimples, ulcers, or running sores with acrolulous tumors, swellings and general debility, and those thus affected should refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, guessing that the blood would purify itself, could anybody be blamed but themselves, if a general and permanent break-down of health ensued! No remedy yet known equals the Discovery in curing all scrofdous, throat, bronchial and lung diseases. Sold by druggists.

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